

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1905

The Farmers Convention—A big Strike.

We are not surprised to hear that there are many who seriously object to the objects proposed to be accomplished by the Convention which will assemble next week. From the efforts made to convince the people of the propriety of the course about to be pursued, it is apparent enough that the leaders are not so confident of complete success in their scheme as they were when it was inaugurated. The first object proposed, is to derive some means by which the only currency we have may be still further depreciated and a gold basis established. Exactly what the movers hope to accomplish, is not so clear, unless it be to depreciate our currency. That that will be the legitimate result—if indeed anything so unpatriotic may be deemed in any sense legitimate—none are so blind but that they must see. On this score we have strenuously opposed the whole movement, and shall continue to do so. But there are other reasons cogent enough to satisfy the mass of the people why the whole thing should be abandoned. The Convention ostensibly originating among the farmers and producing classes, but really as an emanation from the Church, will be principally if not entirely, composed of one class. The interests of the farmer will mainly be taken into consideration and the highest price fixed upon such commodities as he has to dispose of. These constitute the very necessities of life, and the mechanic, the artisan, the laborer and all other classes, are placed in the most abject dependency and entirely at the mercy of those who control breadstuffs, which they must have even to support life. Twelve dollars in gold, or from \$20 to \$25 in currency, is now the price sought to be obtained for a hundred weight of flour. This, too, at a time of no present or prospective scarcity, but simply because the leaders have so willed it. The machinery of a Convention is called into action to ratify this edict and give a popular tinge to this scheme, which did not really emanate from the people, but from a "chosen few." Thus, without apparent cause, and without any just reason, have breadstuffs and the necessities of life, risen enormously. The merchant, the banker, the bishop and the tithing master can afford to pay such prices, and even profit by them; but to the poor they become onerous indeed. How many families are to-day suffering because their weekly toil brings not a sufficient return to purchase the one article of flour, Heaven and the bishops only know. We do know, however, that there is suffering among the industrious poor, who constitute the great ground work stratum of this as of every other community. How many motherly hands are raised imploringly to heaven as the little ones around the hearth cry in vain for bread, we leave for others to estimate. But we tell those engaged in this business that they are accumulating a heavy weight of responsibility, if not to the people, at least at the bar of Heaven.

It is sheer nonsense to say that wages and other things will regulate themselves in accordance with the new plan. It is pure hypocrisy to counsel patience to the poor man whose wives and children are suffering. We tell the leaders that hungry stomachs cannot have patience, no matter how obedient to counsel the heart of the faithful though deluded follower may be. When we read column after column reprobating strikes among the poor laborers and mechanics, yet countenancing and advocating this Convention scheme to make richer the already rich, we wonder at the assurance of men who can hope to cover up their purposes with such thin disguises. What, we would ask, is this Farmer Convention but an exaggerated, overgrown, most persistent and uncalled-for "strike," bearing the worst feature of the worst of strikes? It is a combination of one class, hypocritically professing to speak for the people, and seeking to control the only market which should be left free from all restriction. In other communities we have known the populace to rise up en masse against speculators in breadstuffs, who sought to control the market and raise enormously the price of corn and wheat. But

here we find the farmers on a strike, declaring that they will not sell their grain for less than a stated price, far beyond the means of the poor man. Unwilling to allow the laws of demand and supply to govern, they needs must assemble and bind themselves to bail the market. And the organs of this outrageous strike deprecate in honeyed phrase the course of the laborer and workman, should he, in his lesser sphere offer to strike, and counsel patience. Now, we have no hesitation in saying that we are ourselves opposed to strikes, and would not recommend any class pursuing that policy. As a general thing it is as questionable in point of morals as it is dubious on the score of policy. And this is one reason why we object to this gigantic strike of the farmers under the tuition of others. But if strikes are to be the order of the day, we have too much concern for our reputation for consistency to laud the farmers' strike, while we denounce the mechanic, laborer and artisan for pursuing the self-same course, only on another scale.

SUICIDE.—Wm. Cuthbert, son of Mr. E. Cuthberts blacksmith, of the First Ward, committed suicide on Wednesday evening at his father's residence, by shooting himself through the forehead with a pistol. He had during the day paid up a balance due on a fine inflicted upon him for disorderly conduct, and did so, remarking to the Captain of Police that he "would like to know how much they would charge him for whipping the d-d —?" The Captain of Police advised him to go quietly home, but instead of obeying, he went off and entered the house of a Mr. Walker (with whom he had had some previous difficulty, for which he had been fined) and beat him so severely that he was compelled to complain of him to the Police. Young Cuthbert, it seems, then went home and asked his father for a horse, saying he had again gotten into difficulty, and while his father went out with a view of finding out the particulars and settling the matter, the young man put a period to his existence as above stated. He was not by his course of late, calculated to be an ornament to any community, and while the manner of his death is to be lamented, it ought also to be a warning to the lawless and rowdyish in our midst, that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

SILVER AT BANNAK.—We have been shown a letter from a well known gentleman at East Bannack City, Montana Territory, in which he states that quite an excitement has been raised up there by the discovery of rich silver leads in that vicinity. Prof. Eaton, of New York, (who lately visited the silver mines in Rush Valley,) announces the results of various assays made by him, and in one case (that of a lead but three miles from Bannack City, and from two to four feet in width,) the rock assays \$1,275 in silver per ton. The excitement is intense and likely to increase; but as it is all beneficial to the country wherever the precious metals are discovered and howsoever worked, we bid them God speed! in the work of developing that country.

CARSON INDEPENDENT.—The proprietors of this journal have notified the public that, in consequence of the pressure of hard times they will be obliged to discontinue the daily issue of the *Independent*. Hereafter this journal will appear only as a weekly, which will be hard upon the Carsonites and residents of that vicinity; since it is much more difficult than is generally imagined to do without the daily news, especially after having once become accustomed to its matutinal receipt.

"RICHMOND" SURRENDERED.—That safe is open; the deed is done; the \$500 paid; the locksmith goeth on his way rejoicing, and our friend Kerr will henceforth have something else to do than placidly to contemplate the community from behind a fragrant Havana, flanked by refreshments suitable to the weather and state of the money market.

INSTALLATION.—Garrison Lodge No. 65, I. O. G. T., at Camp Douglas, held an installation of the officers elect for the ensuing quarter, on Tuesday evening last, at their usual place of meeting in the Camp theater. Everything passed off harmoniously, and the meeting was closed at a very late hour.

No News FROM THE EAST.—We have received no telegraphic news from the East up to the time of going to press.

How Men Act in Battle.

A letter from a soldier makes the following interesting comments on the manner in which battles are fought, and explaining why it is, that after a terrible conflict of perhaps hours duration there should be so small a portion of killed and wounded.

If you were never in battle you would not guess there were half the random shots fired that there are. Why, sir, I have seen whole regiments and brigades deliver their fire when I was sure that they did not even wound a single man. Such firing, besides wasting the ammunition, does not intimidate the enemy at all; on the other hand it makes them feel that there is but little danger, consequently he is more bold, and delivers his fire more accurately. Besides, if men are allowed to make these random discharges it seems to become a habit, and they become so excited at it that they would oftener miss a man at ten paces than they would hit him. Just in that way battles are often lost, while the company commander, if he would only stop it, and show them that they were doing no good, they would soon become collected, and after they once knew their folly, would, of their own accord, fire deliberately, and probably save the day after it had been comparatively lost.

Why, sir, in battle you often see company commanders charging around, with their swords flourishing above their heads, crying out, "Give it to them boys, give it to them!" manifesting in themselves, and creating in others, all the excitement possible. Now a second thought would show to their better judgment that they were doing more harm than good, for men become so excited under such circumstances that they would miss an elephant at ten steps. You often see the above blustering around when the enemy are at least a thousand yards distant, and to hear the roar of musketry and the excited commanders, you would think they would soon come to a hand to hand contest. What is it that excites a man in battle? Why, it is the danger. If you shoot a man at once he is very much excited; shoot at him a hundred times and miss him every time, and all his fear and excitement is gone; but reserve your fire until you can do some execution, and when they come to fire upon them, cut his clothes, wound his neighbor, kill the second man from him and let him see it, and the day will be won.

GOT MARCHING ORDERS.—Companies C, D, E and F, of our Territorial Cavalry Volunteers, have received their marching orders for Camp Douglas, Utah Territory. Companies C, D and F, have their horses, but Company E will travel on foot to Camp Douglas, where the horses of the 2d California Cavalry, who will be discharged in September, will be turned over to them. One of the three Infantry companies now at Fort Churchill will accompany the Cavalry as far as Fort Ruby, where they will relieve the California troops there. The other two Infantry companies will perform garrison duty at the Fort and act as Provost Guard in this city.—*Washoe Herald*, July 29.

CURRENCY.—The *Old Piute*, the other day, had a valuable article on the currency, which we are inclined to think foreshadows the future policy of Nevada. It is evident that the grounds of the National Government must be sustained. We cannot war upon the Administration, and support the charter of patriotism. It will never do to carry water on both shoulders.—*Ex.*

Rhett, of South Carolina, said in the Secession Convention of that State: "Gentlemen, you may talk about slavery being the cause of this secession movement, but don't put it in the documents that are to live in history. It is the consummation of a plan formed twenty-five years ago."

Young trees that are full of blossoms often produce small stock of fruit, or are wout to leave off bearing after a year or twain; in like manner, childhood that promiseth too much, and hath an inordinate show of learning, commonly endeth in very ordinary, and mainly in profitless manhood.

FREIGHT FOR SALT LAKE.—Two large prairie schooners, each drawn by six mules, left this city yesterday afternoon for Salt Lake.—*Reese River Reveille*, July 26th.

An Irish witness in a court of justice, being asked what kind of "ear marks" the hog in question had, replied: "He had no very particular ear marks excepting a very short tail."

The True Policy at Last.

Every loyal man in the State will rejoice to learn that reason has received a stern and decisive rebuke by the arrest of C. L. Weller, of this city, and William Hall, of Merced county, two of the most open advocates on this coast of the cause of Davis and his Confederacy. These men seem, for some time past, to have been engaged in the experiment of deliberately testing how far they would be permitted to go in assailing the Government of the United States, and advocating the cause of the rebellion. On Thursday evening last Weller, who occupies the position of Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and is said to be editorially connected with Brown's *Democratic Press*, made a public speech at Sequel Hall, on Howard street, in which he directly advised his Irish hearers to arm themselves in order to resist the draft, when attempted in this city. He also advised the "forty thousand armed Democrats in this State," to resist the military tyranny which existed here. In short, the whole harangue was an undisguised incitement to insurrection, bloodshed and civil war. The case was, in all its features, a far more aggravated one than that of Chipman, arrested some months since. The language employed was more defiant, and calculated to be more mischievous in its effects. Of course, the military authorities could not permit it to pass unnoticed; to have done so would have been a confession of timidity or impotence, a promise of immunity to the conspirators who are seeking to inaugurate civil war among us; and a terrible discouragement to the zeal of loyal men. Weller was arrested about six o'clock last evening, at his residence on Stockton street, by Major Wright and Major Van Voost, accompanied by a guard of ten men in citizen's dress, and two in uniform. The prisoner was conducted to Black Point, where a boat was in waiting which conveyed him to Alcatraz. No military arrest that has yet been made in this department has been warranted by ampler cause; indeed, it would seem as though Weller had deliberately sought to hurl a defiance in the teeth of the authorities, in order to provoke an arrest, and thus open the way for riot and bloodshed. If such was his object, he has signally failed in accomplishing it, having apparently miscalculated the effect of his seditious eloquence upon the rabble whose bad passions it was designed to influence. We sincerely trust that the policy toward traitors which has thus been inaugurated will be firmly pursued, until the partisans of Davis shall learn that it is no longer safe to flaunt their treasonable threats in the public places of San Francisco.—*American Flag*, July 26th.

REQUISITES TO BECOME AN ATTORNEY IN ENGLAND.—In England it is no easy matter to become an Attorney and Solicitor. Since 1843 and 1861, the process is as follows: Before one can be articulated, even as a clerk, he must pass an examination before special examiners, and be able to write from dictation; must possess a knowledge of composition, grammar, geography, history, etc., and submit to questions on some subject in Latin, Greek, German, French, Spanish or Italian. If successful, he must next be articulated to a practicing solicitor, paying a premium for his articles of from £5 to £100, according to the respectability of the office into which he enters. In London the fee is as high as £200 or £300. On these articles a stamp duty of £80 is also paid, and the term of service under them is five years. When he is finally examined for admission he has to pay other fees of from £30 to £40, and much more on being allowed to practice in the respective courts.

THE ARREST OF SNELLING. Referring to the arrest by Captain Starr, Company F, Second California Cavalry, of William Hall, the editor of the Merced Democrat, at Snelling's, the Stockton Independent says:

"Captain Starr was accompanied by a posse of four crack sabreurs of the 'Sacramento Rangers,' as Company F is generally called, and they came all the way from Snelling's to this city yesterday, which is a pretty long ride. We were greatly amused at the remarks of a well known Constitutional Democrat, who is both plethoric in purse and portly in person, who declared the arrest a godsend to Hall, as he would have starved to death in another fortnight but for the kindly courtesy of General Wright in providing him a home. Seriously speaking, while we think the arrest of Hall and the suppression of his paper perfectly right and proper, we disapprove of scooping up the gudgeons and letting the sharks swim through the meshes of the net in the way they do. This Hall is more of a fool than a knave, and there is a doubt in our mind if he might be as justly sent to Alcatraz as to the Insane Asylum, where he might be cured of his rabies. To arrest him and subject him to imprisonment while so many arch traitors as the editors of the rebel gazettes in San Francisco are at liberty, is, to say the least, very inconsistent. Open and undisguised secessionism is comparatively harmless beside covert treason hidden under the garb of love for the Constitution and the Union."

The arrest of Hall by military authority was eminently fit to be made. He had control of a press—not of any great account, certainly, and this remark is true of all the Copperhead papers in this State—and wielded some considerable influence in his way. Such papers are hatchers of treason, and when they get outrageous, strive to prevent enlistments, berate the Government and openly assist the cause of the rebellion and endeavor to get up a conflict in this State, their conductors should be gobbled up by the military arm and placed where their treasonable utterances and action can do no mischief. The large arch traitors and the small ones should be alike arrested.—*Sac. Bee.*

The rebel heroine "Belle Boyd" was serenaded in Knoxville, Tenn., lately, by the Florida brass band, and being loudly called upon by the crowd, she appeared at the window and made the following laconic response:

"Gentlemen:—Like Gen. Johnson, I can fight, but cannot make speeches. You have my heartfelt thanks for your compliment."

This is the first time we ever heard of a woman giving in while there was any call for her tongue.—*Ex.*

Rowland Hill said once to some people who had come into his chapel to avoid rain: "Many people are to be blamed for making religion a cloak; but I do not think those much better who make it an umbrella."

"How is coal now?" inquired a gentleman of a son of the Emerald Isle, who was dumping a load of coal on Fulton street. "Black as iver, sir, responded Pat."

WANTED.
FREIGHT FOR BOISE!
14,000 Pounds of Freight will be forwarded to Boise and vicinity, apply on or before the 12th inst., at
T. D. BROWN'S.

California and Nevada Volunteers' RESTAURANT.

THE undersigned having re-built and furnished the above Restaurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in a manner never before equalled in this place. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affords.
JULIEN AVET, Prop'r.

S. J. LEES' PROVISION STORE,
on Main Street,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.
Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment.
Jy 29 '14

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for
COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.
April 6th

HOLLADAY & HALSEY, BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for
GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.
Cash paid for Government Vouchers.
Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Atchison, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.
Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.
my 21st

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co., BANKERS,
Great Salt Lake City,
DEALERS IN

COIN,
GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.
Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
Jy 1st

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!! EUREKA STABLES,
Next Building South of the
MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and commodious
STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public. Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.
ELSWORTH & TUFTS,
Proprietors.
Jy 21st

FAUST'S STABLES,
Second South Temple St., G. S. L. City.

The undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Hacks, Carriages, Ruggies, Salkies and Saddle Horses.

The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale.
Hacks run to the Warm Springs every morning and evening.
FOX & FAUST.
Jy 21st

BANNACK CITY EXPRESS

Has increased its service, and now starts Concord wagons every

MONDAY & THURSDAY
From Great Salt Lake and Bannack Cities, connecting at Snake River.

Time, Four and One Half Days.
Their Coaches run daily between

Bannack and Virginia Cities.
Their first exploring expedition has started from Virginia City for the Kootenai mines, and it is their intention to extend the Express to those newly discovered and prosperous mines.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.,
Bannack.
T. D. BROWN, Agent,
G. S. L. City.
Jy 21st

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

\$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,
Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1884.
April 6th

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
Corner of Washington and Battery Sts.,
San Francisco.

THIS Bank is open for the transaction of a General Banking business. Will receive deposits, attend to the Collection of Paper, and draw Exchange by TELEGRAPH or otherwise, on New York, London, San Francisco, etc., on the most favorable terms.

D. O. HILL,
President.
San Francisco, July 8, 1884.—Jy 15-1m

REDUCTION OF FARE

VIRGINIA CITY,

OVERLAND STAGE LINE,

has been reduced to
FIFTY DOLLARS

LEGAL TENDERS

By the Coaches of the Overland Stage Line.
Aug 3-14

W. S. HALSEY, Agent.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.
Prices to suit the times.
Jy 21st

ELSWORTH & TUFTS.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Military Uniforms.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City..... Idaho Territory

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables
That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.
Good Corral and Stables near the premises.
my 14th

W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled RANSCHOFF & Co., instead of Ranschoff Bros., as heretofore.
RANSCHOFF BROS.
G. S. L. City, April 4th, 1884.
my 1st

RANSCHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., etc., etc.,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., etc., etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold

Dust and Gold.

Redington & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing its highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable in all patients recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.

Redington & Co., Proprietors,
418 and 419 Front Street,
San Francisco

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

And with these records give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

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THE CALIFORNIA COLUMN IN NEW MEXICO—**FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!** Capt. Stombs, of Col. O. M. Brown's cavalry regiment, writes from Camp Miembres, New Mexico, June 14th, that Colonel Davis, U. S. A., Assistant Inspector General for New Mexico, had had a fight near Fort Goodwin, on the north side of the Gila, with the Apaches, in which the Indians lost 53 warriors killed, and 18 women and children captured. Not a white soldier was lost. A part of the 1st Cavalry, U. S. A., were in this fight and behaved bravely. The white force consisted of sixty infantry and thirty cavalry. Captain Stombs says, during the week ending June 14th, five companies of infantry and two of cavalry passed through Camp Miembres en route to Fort Goodwin, to scour the country on a grand Apache raid. This is the expedition mentioned in a recent letter from Col. Brown, and is commanded by Colonel Rigg, **GILBERT & SONS, U. S. A.**, accompanied by Major Smith, of the 5th Infantry. Of the country in which most of the regiment are now operating, Capt. Stombs says: "The climate at this Post is very pleasant. The thermometer stood to-day (June 14th) in the hospital, at 81 degrees at 3 o'clock. I don't think it has been above 85 here yet. The nights are cool and pleasant. We have some of the richest copper mines, about 18 miles from this Post, that I ever saw in this place. I have some specimens of the ore in a native state, that yielded at the smelting works 95 per cent. of pure copper, tons after tons of it. The mines have been worked many years by Mexicans in their peculiar style, by sinking a shaft and carrying the ore out on their heads in raw hides. The mine I speak of could be worked by running a tunnel twice the distance of the depth of the shaft. Three Americans could get out more ore than fifty Mexicans. The mine has been abandoned since the war broke out. It seems to have been owned by men who took sides with the rebels. There are splendid placer and quartz gold mines close by in the same district, but they cannot be worked on account of the Indians. There has been quite a town there in past years, called Pinos Altos, but it is pretty well deserted now. The Indians make a raid on them every now and then and clean them out of everything they have. I forgot to say that this Post is located on the old site of Mowry City, which contained some 700 or 800 inhabitants; and the valley along the Miembres river for some eight or ten miles, perhaps more, was at that time extensively cultivated in corn and wheat, and everything they planted grew luxuriantly. Our men have a fine garden started, which will soon be yielding well. Col. Brown, who is stationed at Fort Craig, will be in command of that Fort and District. Capt. Campbell, with his Lieutenants, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 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SURPASS IN ELEGANCE
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 We are now prepared to execute all kinds of
PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL
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 SUCH AS
HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,
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VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS
CARDS, ETC., ETC.
 And can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.
 Specimens of work can be seen at the office of the "Daily Union Vedette,"
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GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE
 BETWEEN
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 and a perfect line of communication between
THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS
 The coaches of this Line are WEST AND COMFORTABLE, and special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.
 The Trip from
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INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;
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Through Trip inside of Seven Days.
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SALT LAKE CITY, DAILY, AT 10, A. M.
 ARRIVE FROM THE EAST EVERY MORNING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE OVERLAND STAGE FOR THE EAST.
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H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.
 GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 1st, 1864.
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BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.
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DAILY COACHES
 In connection with the
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 To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.
 Coaches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. M.
A Treasure and Freight Express
 Carried weekly between
SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON.
 In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy
 Messengers.
 This Line also runs
TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,
 Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Idaho, via Bannack City. Also, a
TRI-WEEKLY LINE
 Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via Boise City, West Bannack.
 Time to Denver, Six days.
 Time to Atchison, Twelve days.
W. L. HALEMY, Agent.

HENRY CLAY.—A Committee of the Kentucky Senate has been appointed to contract with an artist for a life-size portrait of Henry Clay for the Senate Chamber.